CHAPTER FOUR

CONCLUSION

In this chapter, I would like to conclude the findings in Chapter Three and give my own opinion or comments about them. This chapter also presents the limitations of my study, followed by some suggestions for future research.

My thesis aims to find out how the self is represented in macrostructure, microstructure, and superstructure analyses in the chosen texts. In addition, this thesis aims to prove that the writers still insert their own views or representations to the text even in the news articles as well as to find out the writers' representation of those texts.

The primary data of my thesis are news articles taken from *The Jakarta Post* in December 2016. The first data is written by two people: Indra Budiari as the first writer and Callistasia Anggun Wijaya as the second writer, while the second data is written by Indra Budiari. Based on the analysis in Chapter Three, it is found that those writers insert their own views or representations to the texts. Both writers give a positive representation to Ahok, which can be seen through the macrostructure, microstructure, and superstructure analyses.

The macrostructure analysis in the first data as well as the second data clearly shows that the writers represent Ahok in a positive way through the headlines and the leads of each news article. Both headlines are in active sentences and the actors or doers are from Ahok's side. Meanwhile, the verbs and the done-to participant also have a positive meaning. Therefore, it is clear that both articles lean to the positive representation of Ahok. In my opinion, the macrostructure of both articles show that the writers want to build the readers' perspective from the very beginning that Ahok and his supporters are good characters and are considered as 'self'.

The positive representation of Ahok is also seen in the microstructure analysis. In this step of analysis, the tools that are used are lexicon, level of specificity and degree of completeness, and conjunction. Through the lexicon, it is found nine words and three phrases that are used to describe Ahok positively in the first data. However, in the second data, there are 12 words and one phrase which are also used to represent Ahok in a positive way. I believe that the use of many positive words that refer to Ahok will strengthen the readers' perspective that Ahok is a good person.

Meanwhile, through the level of specificity and degree of completeness in the first data, it is found two paragraphs that can be analyzed through this tool. However, in the second data, there are three paragraphs which can also be analyzed. Those paragraphs mostly contain the positive description of Ahok. By describing Ahok more specifically and completely, I think the writers want to show again that Ahok is a good person who should have not been accused as the blasphemer.

The writers also use conjunction to strengthen the positive representation of Ahok. There are two paragraphs which contain the conjunctions in each data. From those conjunctions, it can be drawn a conclusion that Ahok is also given a positive representation.

Personally, the writers are successful in delivering their representations of Ahok to the reader. The reason is those three tools mostly show that Ahok is represented positively.

The superstructure analysis can also reveal how the writers give a representation of someone or something. All obligatory structures of the news schemata are present in both the first and the second data. However, there is one optional structure that is not found in both articles, which is comment. From both data, it is found that the most dominant structures are the verbal reactions.

From the verbal reactions of the first data, it is found that the writers mostly add positive opinions about Ahok which come from the reliable people, who are Ahok and his lawyer. Although there is a negative opinion which comes from one of protesters, the identity of this person is not really reliable. Therefore, the verbal reaction in the first data shows the positive representation of Ahok. In my opinion, the writers insert more positive opinions about Ahok to prove to the readers that there are also people who say that Ahok is a good person and has a good characters.

However, it is found seven negative opinions in the verbal reaction of the second data. It comes from Mukartono and other prosecutors, whose clear identity. The writer also inserts five positive opinions about Ahok from the three people whose identity are not really reliable. As the writer adds more negative

statements of Ahok, it can be drawn that in the verbal reaction of the second data, the writer represents Ahok negatively. I think as this is a news article, in which the writers should be objective, the writers add more negative opinions in the verbal reaction of the second data. It aims to make the writers do not look subjective in writing the news as they mostly give a positive representation of Ahok in the first data. However, the writers want their own representation to still be delivered to the readers. Therefore, in some parts they give negative point of view of Ahok. Generally, Ahok is represented positively.

Another thing that is interesting for me is when the writers also do not insert the comment structure in both first and second data. I think this is also their strategy to make these news articles still look neutral in such a way without showing the writers' own representation explicitly.

In general, although in some parts the writers seem to be neutral or negative, they are successful in giving a positive representation of Ahok in macrostructure, microstructure, and superstructure analyses. It will make the readers have the positive perspective on Ahok and the readers are persuaded to be on Ahok's side indirectly.

This study has some limitations. First, I only analyze two articles by the same writer due to time and space constraint. Therefore, as I do not cover all the articles written by the same people in this case, I cannot say conclusively that they are generally positive about Ahok. Another thing is that I only focus on the analysis of 'self' in this thesis since it is a more prominent aspect of these articles. The analysis of 'other' may give a more thorough result. The fact that I only focus on the micro level analysis may also contribute to the limitation of my study

because there may be some power or dominance relation that does not appear only by the analysis of this level.

Therefore, I suggest the future researchers use more data from the same writers in order to ensure the writers' positive representation. Moreover, the future researcher can also use another theory to analyze the texts in order to strengthen the conclusion about the writers' positive representation.

(1,137 words)